LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY For September, 1854—This Day will issue (new and original) styles for Gravilenes's Darss Hart.

Leary & Co.,

Leaders of Fashion, Aster House, Broadway

KNOX'S HATS .- KNOX sustains his reputation KNOX'S HATS.—KNOX sustains his reputation of the Hatter most similaribly, and each successive production, created by the demands of fashion, is an improvement on its predecessor, and his present style of flat is certainly the moteurible, in evoportion, material and make, he has yet given to the public. Call and judge for yourselves. His saies rooms are at Nos. 128 Futtonet, and 532 Broadway.

French children are proverbinily well-dressed, and Paris has brought out this year the lovelicat Hars, for furing the state of the young. Call and see these superbly trimmed fabrica, just opened, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS. Having decided to put our affairs in liquidation, we are de-ermined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND PARCY DRY GOODS

within the ensuing sixty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us as the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned will be closed BY AUCTION.

Mounton & Phinerton, No. 12 Veley and No. 6 Barriag-ste

CIRCULAR .- HEWIT, COULSON & Co., No. 111 CIRCULAR,—HEWIT, COULSON & Co., No. 111
Fulton-st and No. 26 Amost, would invite the attention of all
purchasers of Chothinko to their stock for the fall and winter
content, which for variety and elegance of style, fine and subcitantial workmeaship, and quality of material, is second to
none in the city. They offer a large assortment of garments of
variens qualities, every garment cut in the best style, and mads
in the best manner, adapted to the wants of all residents in and
visitors to this great metropolis. A choice stock of the newset
and best styles of Clothe, Cassimers and Vestings always on
hand, from which garments will be made to order in the most
approved manner and at the shortest notice. In the getting up
of their Clothing they saim to excel, and not having a magnicent and coatly saleszoom, it is the acknowledged superiorry of
their Clothing and the very moderate prices at which they are
enabled to offer it to which they attribute the rapidly increasing amount of their business. To conclude, they offer a stock
of Clothing swited to the wants of all sorts and conditions of
men, which, to be appreciated, needs but to be worn.

F. Derry & Co., No. 12 Park-place, offer a

F. DERBY & Co., No. 12 Park-place, offer a y invented water-races size COAT made so light be carried in the pocket, and to resist the heaviest and forcest tropical climate-recommended to sportsmen ravelers as invaluable against the surprise of a storm or as case against dust-weighing 12 ounces, and at the very CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!

rable assortment ever offered in New-York, EMBRACING OVER GAR HUNDRED rare and beautiful

rare and heautiful
PARIS MODELS,
PARIS MODELS,
to be sold at a small advance on the cost of importation
W. J. F. Datley & Co.
New Marble Storce, Nos. 631 and 633 Broad FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS .- BRODIE'S

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—BRODIE'S
Great opening day for the Fall Sesson is fixed for TURBDAY,
Sith Sept., on which occasion he will submit for the approval
of his lady customers a large and select assortment of novelties,
in imported and home-made CLOAKS and MANTILES of Velyet
Cloth and Satin, in all qualities, plain and embroidered.
Ladies will do well to inspect this magnificent stock before
purchasing elsewhere.

Gro. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lisnenard-sta.

GRO. BRODE, No. 51 Canal and No 52 Lisberhard with Control of the Control of the

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap Incanana at 35 per yard. Oil Cloths, Russ, Matting, Mats, etc., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

Attractive and positive Sale of 60 beautiful VILLA SITES, varying in size from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$0\$ ecres, eitusted at Hudson Fark, in the town of Yonkers, and within 10 minutes walk of the railroad depot at Spuyten Duvvel Creek. Also, a very super he we's tory and basement first-class House, filled in with brick, 62 teet front by about 40 feet deep, which was built only a few months ago by case, work, and without regard to cost; containing all the modern improvements, toether with an excellent stable and about three acres of land. This important file will take place This Day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanic Exchange, by Alebert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer. All persons that are dealrous of purchasing a handsome country residence or cottage site, should embrace this opportanity and attend this important sale, as the romantle and picturesque scenery of the noble Hudson for miles around is unsurpassed, and is considered the greatest panoramic view in the world, and a number of these desirable building sites, are covered with handsome forest and finit trees. The terms are exceedingly liberal. Sale peremptory and title unquestionable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, we refer to Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

FALL DRY GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No.

FALL DRY GOODS.-E. H. LEADBEATER, No. Set Broadway, is seelling Merinoes, Silk Plaids, De Laines Blankets, Flanneis, Shawls, Lace Curtains, Bombazinos, &c., at great bargains. Purchasers will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODS FROM AUCTION.—DINING and TEA SETS, MANUE VASES, &c., &c.; GOBLETS, CHAMPAGVES and WINE GLASSES; for sale at prices to suit the times. DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Grandest.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES,-The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his CHAMPION
FIRE ARD BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, at the old stablished deport,
where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Froof Safes, Bank Vanit Doors, changeable Fowder Proof
Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by
Green Block, corners of Water, Fine and Depoyster ats.

SEWING MACHINES. W. C. 11.

SEWING MACHINES.-We will pay a liberal re-SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a liberal reward for correct information whereby we can prove that any
person in the City of New-York has bought and is using an ExELISIOR SEWING MACHINE. The Agent of the Excelsior
Company has advertised that they are not men of straw, we
don't believe him. A Company which without owning a single
patent, can unblushingly pirate from four valid patents belonging to us, and offer to guarantee purchasers, may well be suspected of irresponsibility. We apprise the public distinctly that
no person shall be allowed to use an Excelsion Machine without paying us damages.

1. M. Singer & Co.,
No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR —Which we warrant to give astisfaction and excel all others in the market, for the quality and durability of the work, and the case and facility with which it is done. Our Machine is better made, more durable and less liable to got out of order, and will do most stacking. We will give astisfactor security to all per-dent stacking. We will give astisfactor security to all permade, more cursors as given length of time, and do it better, than the Singer Machine. We will give satisfactory security to all persons who buy our machines, to hold them harmless and free from all claims of I. M. Singer or any other persons. Licensed by Hows, and the money refunded if L.s machine does not perform all that we agree ou. Try one. No. 345 Broadway. EXCELSION SEWING MACHINE CO.

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canaist, by the Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Bedsteads from %4 to \$80. Hat Racks, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron Railing and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.

The depot for the sale of this useful article is now open at No. 436 Broadway. Fathers mothers, nurses, and all others interested in bables, are invited to call, examine and purchase. Sale rights for sale.

GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS.—We have imported (for our sides only) several cases of new and most desirab styles of Gents' Traveling Shawls, and this day place the on mie at extreme low rates. Lear & Cu., Hatters, Aster House, Broadway.

MELODEONS-WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.-The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated MELODEOUS place them that in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperment, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway. HENENS, LINENS.—Just received a large stock of Fenton's celebrated Shirting Linens; also. Table Damasks, Linen Sheatings, Naphins. &c. E. H. LEADRESTER, Late Leadbeater & Lee, No. 547 Broadway, cor. Leonardest.

OPERA MUSIC.—The complete Operas of Norma, Lucreala Borgis, and Lucia di Lammermor; also twenty of the most popular Songs from the above Operas, and Orai Schottisch, with a fire Likauess of Madame Gras just published and for sale by

At Opera Ticket Office, No. 277 Breadway.

CHINA, GLASS and FANCY GOODS at COST PRICES.—S. D. GORMAN, No. 120 Canal-st., is disposing of his catire stock at First Cost. Persons in want of anything in his line would do well to give him a call. Best French China Dinner Sets are only \$25. White Stone do., \$15, and every-FINE ARTS.—TO ARTISTS AND OWNERS OF

PARTY AND Some the undersigned is now ready to receive contributions for his Fall Select of Paintings, at the Academy of Derign and Stuyreant Institute, both of which he has lessed the Gallettes are open at all times for inspection of those desiring to sell or purchase works of art. EDWARD SINTERSON, General and Fine Arts Austioneer, No. 16 Wallst.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, MEMPHIS

Bank or Millyond - Notes on the above Banks taken at 40c, on the cellur. Bank of Washeran, 50c. All other Banks in the Union, considered good on the list of August, taken at par, is payment for Clothing, at E. Evany's Clothing Wharehouse, Nos. 56 and 68 Fulton-6. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION

e-Kelty & Fereuvon, No. 229 Broodway and \$4 Reade-st., here on hand 20,000 Leck and Muslin Curtains, bought at anction at a great accider, and Muslin Curtains, bought at great bargains—full 20 per cent less than the original cost of importation. Of early, for this is a name opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Wixnow Status and Gill Connices in the city, all of which must be sold chesp.

SELLING OFF 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES:—A superb stock of English Medallion Valvet Tapestry, Anbeason and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., at reinous prices; a choice selection of Table and Piano Corpers at BIRAN ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery.

PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.—The best article known for this purpose is BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM. It trengthous and invigorates the roots, and imparts to the nourset Hair a rich, silty gloss. Manufactured and sold violations and rotall by W. A. BATCHELOR Hair-Dyeand Wignesshotsmer, No. 230 Broadway.

SWEDSH HAIR CREATOR will create Hair on bald heads, prevent the Hair from falling out, and is an article of toilette to be used by every lady and gentleman. For sale by the principal Bruggists, and at the Depot. No. 321 Broadby the principal Bruggists, and at the Depot. No. 321 Broadways. Files 51.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS .- Terms PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Terms graduated to the times, and made to accommodate every class of buyers. An immense assessment of celebrated Pianos and Molodeons for sale or to rest at a less price than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of the best second-band Pianos in the market. Prices \$20, \$20, \$20, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$6... to \$175. Beautinil Piano-Fortes, which have been rented for a short time, will be sold at great bargains. A large discount made from factory prices for each. To enit some purchaser menthly payments taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Further testimony from New-York in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated Greman Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, fully proving them to be superior to every other medicine for diseases of the Live Stemach and Nervous System, and diseases arising theoreticans. Dr. J. L. Colman, Elficottville, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1851, said: "Your medicine sells well. I have witnessed he good effects in many cases, and would use it in my practice if I knew its composition. omposition."
W. Clauson, Carmell, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1851, said: "We have
sed your Bitters in our family, and have derived considerable

enefit from it."

E. B. Morse, Rhinobeck, N. Y., April 1, 1852, said; "It is the pleasure I inform you of the good effect produced by the with pleasure I inform you of the good effect prising of your use of two bottles of your Hoortann Birtrans upon myself There are a number of dyspeptics in this town who wish to us

W. H. Sissone, Lyons, N. Y., May 14, 1851, said: "My cus tomers are fast learning the value of your Hooftann Bit TERS. As a medicine it is in high repute with those who have tried it."

S. A. MERRIAM & Co., Adams. N. Y., Nov. 22, 1852, said:

"We are entirely out of your truly valuable Bitters. It has curred for itself a reputation not equaled by any other medicine we sell."

The Rev. T. P. Pfaster, New Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, 1853, said: "I am pleased to say that your German Bitters has been of more benefit to the person who has used it than any other medicine given by the physicians who have been in attendance, their prescriptions had failed in producing any beneficial effect."

fect."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sande, No. 109 Fulson

Ft: C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Haviland, Harrat &

Ristley No. 30 Warrenet; Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers

Att: G. V. CHORENER & Co., No. 31 Barday e.; Olicott, Mc

Esson & Hobbins, No. 127 Maiden lame; Miss Haves, Brock

In: and by dungists and dealers of medicine everywhere. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are

MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are ranked among the most popular remedies of the day. That they will cure Liver Complaint, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well-known lady and gentleman of our own city.

"Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 248 Thest, testify that they have both been enfering with the Liver Complaint for about five year, earing which time they have spent a large amount of money and tried many temedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. McLant's Pilles, they purchased four borewhich they took according to the directions accompanying each box, and now prenounce themselves perfectly cured of that distensing disease.

The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLann's Gal.
D Vermisuge, can now be had at all the respectable Prog Stores in this city.

Purchwers will please be careful to ask for and take non-but Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purport ing to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

(25)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.-That misd

TRUSSES.—BENJAMIN'S PREMIUM BRASS
SPRING TRUSS, No. 13 Beckmanst., is the only one that will
last until a radical cure is effected, as it never rusts not grows
weak from use; if necessary, it can be worn a lifetime. It retains the worst impure perfectly easy without a back padwhich does so much injury to the spine. Satisfaction warranted or money returned.

CRISTADORO'S UNAPPROACHABLE HAIR DYE may be had at the following places, vis: Rushton, Clark & Co No. 10 Astor House; Nos. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway; Harsman, corner of 17th et. and Union-square; Milhan's No. 183 Broadway Rushton's, corner Caual and Broadway, and at the Proprieter's No. 6 Astor House; where it is also daily applied.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in world. Said wholesale and retail, or applied in uine priv rooms, at W. A. BATCHELER'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamer Hair Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Subscribers to The Triuune wishing their Post-Office ad-dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Dally, Semi-Weekly or Weekly, and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week must

The Anti-Nebraska Convention met at Auburn yesterday, ex-Chancellor Wm. T. McCoun pre siding. About two hundred Delegates were present. An attempt was made to have the voting done per capita, instead of all the delegates of an Assembly District casting but one vote, as they did at Saratoga. The per capita motion was carried. Mr. Jay and Mr. Blunt, on behalf of the New-York delegation, protested against the per capita voting, but their protest was declared out of order. A resolution was offered in favor of or ganizing a Republican party, independent of all other party organizations in the State. A substitute was moved that the ticket of the Whig Convention be nominated. Ruled out of order. A confused and excited debate followed, and finally the new party matter was laid on the table. A motion was made that nominations be made vira roce. An attempt to lay this motion on the table failed-46 to 178. Another motion was made to nominate, as an independent ticket, two Whige and two Democrats. During an attempt to apply the previous question, and amid much confusion, John P. Hale was called out and made a spirited speech. It was then moved to nominate the Whig ticket, substituting Bradford R. Wood for Mr. Raymond. A debate ensued on Mr. Raymond's position on the Tem perance question, which was settled by the reading of a letter from him, in which he pledged himself in favor of a prohibitory law. Mr. Jay read letters from each of the Whig candidates, fully indorsing the Saratoga proceedings. An effort was then made to nominate the Whig ticket, and after a long struggle Myron H. Clark was nominated for Governor by acclamation. They subsequently nominated the remainder of the Whig ticket.

The Free Democratic Convention, at Auburn, yesterday passed resolves strongly condemning the Fugitive Slave law and promising to omit no effort for its repeal; also in favor of prohibiting rum selling. Mr. Hale made a speech. He wanted Minthorne Tompkins or John Jay for Governor. Another resolution was adopted saying that while the Convention could not completely affiliate with either party, or adopt their tickets, they were ready to cooperate with the true friends of freedom in the formation of a Republican party and the nomination of a corresponding ticket. After conference with the other Con vention, a Free Democratic ticket was nominated: For Governor, Myron H. Clark; for Lieutenant-Governor, Bradford R. Wood; for Canal Commissioner, Charles A. Wheaton; for State Prison Inspector, Philip H. Macomber.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met yesterday at Lowell-600 Delegates in attendance. "Noise and confusion" seem to have been the leading elements. Dr. H. H. Childs made the first speech, expressing the utmost confidence in the Administration. Henry W. Bishop (candidate last year) was nominated for Governor by acclamation. A letter from him declining the nomination, but fully indorsing the Nebraska bill was read. By the way, the Democratic nominees for Governor this year all seem to be in a decline—this is the third prompt back-out. A series of resolutions, written by Dr. Loring, Postmaster of Salem, was read and adopted inderaing the Administration and all its measures. About one hundred office-holders were in attendance to vote down any opposition that might be made to the resolutions. J. M. Usher of Medford spoke in opposition. He was almost gagged down by the noise, but managed to finish his speech, in which he overhauled Caleb Cushing rather roughly. Caleb Stetson of Braintree was

Convention adjourned. Only 146 out of 325 towns were represented

A meeting of Seceders from the Anti-Nebraska Convention at Auburn was held last evening. Daniel Wardwell of Jefferson in the Chair. Their proceedings will be found in our telegraphic columns. They nominated the Free Soil ticket.

We copy in this paper from The Albany Evening Journal a careful, and no doubt correct, statement of the terms on which the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been arranged between Mr. Gregg, the agent of the United States at Honolulu, and the Government of his majesty Kamehameha II. The islands are to come in as a State, with all the public building and claims on foreign powers, worth in all some two millions: and in consideration we are to pay some three or four hundred thousand dollars a year in annuities to various chiefs and nobles, including the King and his sons. It is estimated that these annuities will last some forty years. .

Somebody has argued that the natives of the islands cannot become citizens of the United States because the naturalization laws only apply to white persons; this is absurd. The Sandwich Islands are annexed by treaty and their inhabitants have nothing to do with being naturalized.

The George Law arrived early this morning with the California mails, and later dates from the Isthmus and South America. From Acapulco we have confirmation of the reported successes of Alvarez, and the critical condition of Santa Anna. From Peru the most notable circumstance is the reported capture of President Echeneque by the revolutionary party. The President of the Council of State has issued a decree forbidding citizens or others subject to the laws of the country, from accepting letters of marque, or to arm or equip privateers in Peruvian ports during the pending war in Europe.

A letter giving the latest intelligence concerning the civil war in Nicaragua will be found on another page. The writer evidently inclines to the side of Chamorro, but the facts he reports may be relied on. What he says of the Central American Land and Mining Company is particularly interesting.

The screw steamship City of Philadelphia, which sailed from Liverpool on the last day of August, went ashore on the 7th inst. on Cape Race. New-Foundland. Her passengers and crew got safely ashore, and 540 of them reached Halifax yesterday. It is thought that the vessel and a good portion of her cargo will be lost. We publish in another column the names of the passengers. The City of Manchester, of this line, arrived safely in Philadelphia yesterday.

The alleged defalcation of the Register, Major Dyckman, was before Judge Ingraham yesterday. In consequence of the illness of the defendant, the case was adjourned to Friday.

The Anti-Nebraska State Convention, adjourned from Saratoga Springs last month. reassembled vesterday at Auburn in diminished numbers (as was to be expected) but in unabated spirit. As at Saratoga, a wide diversity of views was evinced, but with a decided preponderance in favor of striking blows that will tell rather than furiously beating the air to no purpose. The Whig State Ticket was finally adopted, not with entire unanimity, but with very general concurrence. So the last hope of defeating that ticket by distracting the supporters of the principles it

upholds, was cut off. The most notable development of the day was that relating to the position of Mr. Henry J. Raymond on the question of Liquor Prohibition. It appears, as we could barely hope hitherto, that Mr. Raymond did not write nor personally sanction the article published as Editorial in his paper approving and sustaining Gov. Seymour's sweeping Veto Message of last Session. Of this the Convention was assured, on Mr. Raymond's authority, by Mr. J. J. Chambers, a delegate from Westchester, who read in addition a letter of recent date from Mr. Raymond, pledging himself to the support of a Prohibitory Law. The letter advancement on its writers. In France, under has not yet reached us, but, from the fact that it was received with enthusiasm by the Convention, Raymond's editorial columns shall not henceforth be used, as they heretofore have been, to assail and disparage the course of Prohibition. That point being made right, the Temperance State Convention to-day will doubtless follow the Anti-Nebraska Convention in indorsing and adopting the entire Whig Ticket, which will then sweep the State like a tornado.

"JUSTICE, TEMPERANCE and FREEDOM"such is the inscription in characters of living light on the Whig banner in the ensuing contest. No New-York State Ticket within sight of success ever till now bore a flag so nobly emblazoned. And none was ever crowned with a more magnificent triumph than that which awaits the ticket headed Myron H. CLARK.

RESPONSIBILITY OF JOURNALISTS. Our columns this morning are adorned by a correspondence between Mr. James Cooper, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Morton McMichael, the chief editor of The North American. That journal had contained certain severe strictures concerning the subscription made by the City of Philadelphia to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and Mr. Cooper, being the President of that Company and feeling himself touched by the statements of The North American, addressed a letter to the editor inquiring whether he (Cooper) was aimed at by those statements. To this Mr. McMichael replied, denying the right of Mr. Cooper to question him as to the intest of any published comments on public affairs, and refusing, as a matter of duty, to answer the Senator's query. At the same time, however, he admitted his own "responsibility, legal, moral and per-"sonal," for whatever appeared in The North American, which responsibility he was ready on all proper occasions to meet.

This was putting the matter where Mr. Cooper was willing to have it, and accordingly he re sponded, through his friend Mr. Connelly, that he was happy to find his antagonist so ready to acknowledge himself personally responsible; and that he would be glad to know where and when it would suit Mr. McMichael to receive a challenge, which, it seems, the laws of Pennsylvania do not allow of, and for the sending of which it is advisable that a gentleman should resort to some State where legislation is less stringent. This note led Mr. McMichael to take a new view of the question. The day before, he had acknowlnominated for Lieutenant Governor, and then the edged his personal accountability; but, now that some of one church, and the clergy of that church

this accountability was to be enforced in the way of a duel, he determined to refer the subject to two confidential friends, and to be guided strictly by their decision. The judgment of these gentlemen was opposed to his previous admission. They repudiated the idea that the conductor of a public journal should regard himself as personally answerable for his comments on public affairs, and this decision Mr. McMichael adopts in his last letter to Mr. Cooper's representative, which virtually closes the correspondence. For interference by the journal under his control in the private concerns of any one, he is still ready to hold himself amenable, even, as he implies, to the extent of fighting, if required; but on the behavior of public men and on public questions he maintains his right to comment freely, without pistols or blunderbusses in the background. On the propriety of dueling, which is

asserted and allowed throughout this cor-

respondence, we now have no considerations to offer, nor any feeling to express except one of regret that men holding positions so distinguished, in a state of society so advanced as that of Philadelphia, should justify and contemplate so useless a remedy for personal differences as firing bullets, or running knives into each others bodies. But with regard to the responsibility of journalists we must give our judgment with Mr. McMichael's friends rather than with the previous opinion of Mr. McMichael himself. Even recognizing dueling as the law, the distinction they make between public and private concerns is a manifestly just one. The freest range of comment on the former is not only essential to the power and dignity of the press but to the public welfare, and any attempt to make such comments a merely personal matter ought not to be suffered. What if Gen. Pierce, or Mr. Marcy, or even the Hon. Solon Borland, were to arraign every journalist who has done justice to their exploits at Greytown, and to propose such a settlement as Cooper proffered to Mr. McMichael! Why even a South Carolina fire-eater would hoot them out of his office, and assert the right of fully discharging his duty to the public, subject only to the judgment of the public and to the laws. Mr. Cooper simply makes himself ridiculous in proposing a hand-to-hand fight, because false pretenses and malversation had been charged in an enterprise with which he was connected. The charge was such a one as any journal was perfectly justifiable in making on suitable evidence, since it concerned a public transaction with reference to a great public undertaking, in which public men were engaged. Moreover, if the charge were true, fifty duels could not overthrow it: if it were false, surely proof of such falseness could not be difficult to

This occurrence illustrates one of the inconveniences of that system of personal journalism which is in vogue in France, and which we partially adopt in America. A newspaper brings a charge against a public man, and he at once seeks the editor with a horsewhip or a challenge. because he regards the newspaper as the embodiment and manifestation of that single individual. In this process, the justice or falsehood of the charge is apt to be left out of view, while the accused enforces what he calls personal satisfaction from one who did or did not write the obnoxious article. The English newspapers avoid any such difficulty by substituting the collective responsibility of the journal for that of single writers. Thus, a man aggrieved may sue the journal for libel, but cannot send a cartel to the writer, since he does not know who he is. In this way the truth or untruth of leading articles and correspondence comes to have its own weight quite independent of the names of the authors. The journal gains in dignity and power, and is recognized by the public as an entity in itself, and not the mere mouthpiece of a single person, to whom every word in its columns, from the advertisements at the beginning to the market reports at the end, is vulgarly attributed. But a newspaper which occupies such an impersonal position must be less servicable to the private ambition of those who make it, than one on the French plan, which bestows immediate notoriety and political every constitutional government, to ably edit a newspaper is a high road to power; in England, e thing that a me attains any prominent office. The two systems of journalism are radically different; that of the French will be preferred by writers and editors who would fain make of their labors the direct means of their own political elevation; that of the English by those who earnestly love their profession, and would see it developed in its highest dignity and usefulness. Whether the exclusive application of either in American journals and in our state of society would be advantageous or possible, is a question we will not now discuss.

The Freeman's Journal has manifestly more space and leisure at command than we have, or a narrower sphere of labor and effort. We cannot follow it through its columns of "hermeneutics," even though they astound us with the information that the Italies in the Received Version of the Scriptures do not imply emphasis, but rather that the words so printed were supplied by the translators. We had heard something of the sort several years ago. Nor do we care whether the passage we cited from Romans is translated "It is good not to eat meat nor to drink wine." &c. as our version has it, or "It is beautiful," &c. as our critic would have it. For if it be beautiful in Christians to abstain from drinking wine er anything else when indulgence might cause a brother to stumble, then it must be a very unhandsome thing to do the opposite, or encourage others in so doing; and we wish The Freeman's Journal would just stop it. That paper is palpably anxious to make converts to Roman Catholicism, not so much from the ignorant and unstable populace, as from among the intelligent, considerate, conservative portion of our people. To impress this class, it must convince them that Catholicism is more favorable to Order, Morality and Public Virtue than Protestantism. Now keeping a grogshop is no longer accounted a respectable, commendable vocation by our people, especially by those in comfortable circumstances; even the frequenters of grogshops cherish no good opinion of the business they thus support. Especially when men who have lived wordly and skeptical lives are seriously impressed, they are inclined to adopt, not a middling good religion, but the best; and, their theological acquirements being scanty, they are constrained to follow Christ's rule-"Judge the tree by its fruits." If they find the haunts of discipation and senstal excess mainly or predominantly kept by perheedless of or indifferent to the fact, they readily and confidently conclude that God's people are to be sought elsewhere. We know that thousands have in this manner been steeled, not merely sgainst heeding but against hearing, what may be said in favor of the Roman Catholic Church. They say, "Compare the Catholic "people in this country with any Protestant denomination nearest them in numbers, acquire-"ments and social position-the Methodists, for "example-observe how few Methodists sell liquor, and how many Catholics-how few Methodists are hard drinkers, and how many "Catholics-how little is done to promote thor-"ough Temperance by the Catholic Clergy, and "how much by the Methodist-and say, if you "can, that the Catholics are the people of God." It is by such considerations as these, and not by a critical comparison of theologic dogmas, that the great mass of our people are so stubbornly set in their hostility to Catholicism. There may be far better reasons for their hostility, but these are most current and potent. They do not coneern us-we have no wish that the Catholics should make converts, or even hold the strength they now have-but we do most earnestly desire the complete triumph of the Temperance cause in the utter banishment of Intoxicating Liquors from the list of tolerated beverages; and to this end we desire the aid of the Catholic Clergy and People. If we cannot win this through their abstract regard for Temperance, we shall be glad to do it through their devotion to Catholicism.

The Journal is mistaken in supposing that there is any ground of controversy between us with regard to Human Liberty and the abstract right of all men to control their own actions. If Alcohol be the insidious, perilous, destructive, demoralizing poison we consider it, then no man can have a moral right to dispense it as a beverage to those ignorant of its nature and oblivious to its desolating influences; if it be such as The Journal regards it, then we are wrong, not on one point only, but on all. Settle the contested points in chemistry and physiology, and we can easily some to an understanding on all that concerns morals and legislation.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1654. Purser Sinclair, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, received notice to-day that he was sup-

planted by Purser Horatio Bridge. Samuel Davidson King, formerly of this city and late Surveyor-General of California, (a Fillmore appointment) is reported a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000 to \$30,000.

The friends of Wm. H. Robertson are pressing

him for the Havana Consulate in place of Mr. Barton of Mississippi, declined.

Judge Nicholson, of The Union, has returned. He

spent last Saturday in Augusta, Ga. The city was very gloomy, most of the houses being closed on account of the yellew fever.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION AT AUBURN. AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1854.

The Anti-Nebraska Convention met at Stamford Hall to-day, and was called to order by President Wm. T. McCoun, at 11 o'clock A. M. A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Hosmer. About two hundred Delegates were present.

The President said the voice of this Convention had been spoken. What remained for them to do was to carry out what had been directed. The roll was then called.

Lewis Benedict of Albany was proposed as a substitute for Erie.

Several counties being unrepresented by Delegates, was moved that no substitute be accepted outside of their county.

This was advocated by John J. Chambers with considerable warmth. R. N. Havens said that each person came here in

good faith, and should be accepted whence he might A long debate then ensued, when Mr. Benedict withdrew. The motion was then carried.

This it is considered will help Mr. Raymond's chances. Judge Peters moved that no person be allowed to

address the Convention twice on the same question, or exceed five minutes in speaking. Before the motion was acted on the Convention ad-

journed till 21 P. M.

The Convention reassembled again at 21 o'clock, and there was a much larger attendance. Col. Jack of Kings read the resolution adopted at Saratoga prescribing that at the Convention the Del-

egates from each Assembly District shall east but one vote. He then moved the following:

Resolved. That in the future action of this Convention the vote shall be given "per capita," and that every rule conflicting with this be reached.

Judge Hathaway opposed the resolution as being unfair in its operation.

Several others debated the question, which was finally decided in accordance with Col. Jack's

Mr. Snow of Madison obtained the floor, when John Jay rose to a point of order.

Mr. Jay said the New-York delegation was taken by surprise. He thought the vote should be taken

Mr. Blunt of New-York sustained the views of Mr.

The Chair decided that the objection was too late. Mr. Jay appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Van Vecten moved to lay the appeal on the table, but the motion was declared out of order. Mr. Jay withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Snow then offered the following resolution Mr. Snow then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of organizing a Republican
party in this State to cooperate with our Republican breihren
of other States, which shall be independent of existing political organizations; a party which shall represent the frends of
Freedem in opposition to Slavery Extension, and in favor of
employing all constitutional means in orippling and overthrowing Slavery where it now exists. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Snow said that as parties were now organized

one hundred thousand people had no ticket to vote.

[Cheers.] How could they cooperate with the Republicans of other States if there was no organization to meet this demand?

Mr. Rogers of Genesee moved as a substitute that Myron H. Clark, Henry J. Raymond, Henry Fitzhugh and Norwood Bowne be nominated for the several offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector. The proposition was followed by cheers, confusion

The Chair ruled the substitute out of order.

Mr. Rogers said he moved his substitute for the purpose of organizing such a party as Mr. Snow desired. [Loud laughter, cheers and confusion.] Mr. Snow moved to amend Mr. Rogers's pro

tion by substituting the names of Mesers. Bradford

R. Wood, Alfred Harvey and Peter Saxe for the last three names on the Whig ticket. [Loud applause.] Mr. Taft of Jefferson said that this looked like a Republican ticket, and he could follow in the lead of Myron H. Clark. A was better than to follow under Mynon H. Clark. It was better than to follow under a Whig Beket, unless the Whig party comprised all the reform principles, and why did not the Whig party dispense with the Fugitive Slave Law men? Will the day ever come when the Whig party will be more ready than now to meet the issue? He could follow Myron H. Clark as his standard bearer—that true friend of Temperance and Freedq m.

(Here several members attempted to obtain the Mr. Whitehead of New-York moved that a Com-mittee of eight be appointed to consider the different

Mr. Whitehead of New York moved that a Committee of eight be appointed to consider the different platforms, &c.

Different propositions were made relative to the subject under consideration, and among others, a motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Blunt called for the reading of Mr. Snow's first resolution, and was proceeding to address the Convention, when he was informed that the motion to table the resolutions had not been withdrawn.

Much confusion followed, and the motion to table the resolution on the table was carried.

Motions were here made to appoint a Business Committee, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c.

Col. Jack moved to nominate vica vocc.

Another member noved to lay this motion on the table, when the Yeas and Nays were demanded.

[Here an insane fellow named Rood, professing to hall from Clifton Springs, created some confusion by proposing that the Convention should adjourn.]

After order was restored, the Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the motion to table Col. Jack's proposition was lost by a vote of 4c to 178.

Gen. Bullard offered the following amendment, with a view to test, he said, the sincerity of the Coavention:

with a vertice:

Essered. That this Convention proceed to nominate as an independent State ticket two Whigs and two Democrats.

D. P. Wood moved the previous question.

Wm. Richardson moved to refer the resolution to

Wm. Richardson moved to refer the resolution to Gen. Bullard is mass meeting.

Mr. Bullard thereupen declared that he would no longer act with this Convention—when a member moved that a Committee of two be appointed to conduct Mr. Bullard out of the Hall.

L. P. Noble sought to speak, but was choked down. Christopher Morgan hoped the previous question would not prevail. He said he desired to have free discussion.

discussion.

Mr. Noble was then allowed to go on, when he said he hoped to act with the Whirs this year. He thought the Whigs would need the help of the Free Democrats to elect Congressmen, and if his friends were gagged off now he said they would not cooperate with the Whigs. He renewed the motion for the previous

Col. Jack asked permission to explain. Mr. Noble said: "You cannot, unless the previous

Col. Jack assect permission to explain.

Mr. Noble said: "You cannot, unless the previous
"question is withdrawn."

O. B. Pierce then rose and said: "Let us vote down
"the previous question:" but before any vote was
taken the motion for the previous question was with-

"the previous question:" but before any vote was taken the motion for the previous question was withdrawn.

John P. Hale was now called out amid a perfect uproar of applause. He said he was not used to addressing bodies like this, which hold in their hands the destinies of a great State. We have seen the principles of our fathers reputiated, the landmarks of Liberty pulled down, and her banner trailing in the dust. We have seen the doctrine scorned that there was a higher law than caucus resolutions. He had hoped that Democracy would consent to stand back before a common manhood, but that time had not yet dawned. In frosty Maine the fetters of Democracy and Whiggery had fallen down and regenerated manhood, had railied to the polls. You reckon on the profligacy of your opponents and their disminon, but they are not far apart when they support the same measure though for different motives. The "Hards" support the Nebraska measure because it is infamous, and the "Softs" support it because it is the road the post-offices. It might be treason, but he hoped the Hards and the Softs might unite. In claiming the whole reward of this struggle, are you not ungenerous? Who opposed the Nebraska bill more earnestly than Fenton of Chautaque. Tens of thousands of Democrats feel their immost natures outraged by this bill. Is it manly? Is it fair to repel them from your association? Let us to-day build anew the Temple of Freedom. If you do not need aid here, at least have magnanimity. He had fondly hoped that the time had come for Now-York to respond to the call of freedom's champions. But no—we must wait till some period of the misty future when millenial glory shall dawn on the church, for New-York to come forward. Must Maine be Captain and lowa Lieutenant? Let us do our duty to-day and the future will be auspicious.

(Three loud cheers followed Mr. Hale's brief but animated address.)

Col. Jack followed in a spirited speech.

Mr. Perrine was willing to nominate Myron H. Clark for Governor, but not as a Whig.

Mr. Blunt of New

Col. Jack followed in a spirited speech.

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Clark for Governor, but not as a Whig.

Mr. Blant of New-York said it was all-important to
settle the question whether this country was to sustain
Slavery or become the champion of freedom. Had
a ticket been nominated at Saratoga, it would have
been one the Whigs would have accepted. It was
now, he thought, best to vote for the candidates already presented. The Southern Whigs had virtually
disfellowshipped their Northern brethren, and now to
support the Whig ticket would be to present an unbroken front against Slavery.

Calvin Pepper opposed a fusion with the Whigs,

Calvin Pepper opposed a fusion with the Whigs, and offered two resolves, one nominating Messrs. Clark, Wood, Fitzhugh, and Bowee. The second complimented Mr. Raymond as a promising young man, and inviting him to decline the nomination for Lieut Gavernor.

man, and inviting him to decline the nomination for Lieut. Governor.

Ger. Burroughs was not satisfied with the reference made to Mr. Raymond in the resolution, and thought that if Mr. Wood was nominated the man from the Pine Woods of Long Island (Wm. H. Ludlow) might be elected to the post of Lioutenant-Governor, which he hoped would be filled by Henry J. Raymond. Mr. Burroughs said they had lost at Saratoga the most opportune time to make nominations, and he thought it was now too late to act. If we now the said displace Mr. Raymond from our ticket, the people will not sustain us. He asked, Can we go home and let Horatio Seymour be made Governor, and consent that Wm. H. Ludlow should be elected to preside at the Canal Board! No! forbid it Almighty God! The Whignominees are good men. In conclusion, Mr. Burroughs said he would vote to pay Mr. Raymond the compliment of a unanimous nomination for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

compliment of a unanimous normalization for the charge of Lieutenant-Governor.

O. B. Pierce demanded to know whether Henry J. Raymond was right on the Temperance question?

Mr. Burroughs replied—"He is."

Mr. Pierce said in reply—"Henry J. Raymond is

wrong, radically wrong, unless he has

"wrong, radically wrong, unless he has some new "revelation."
Hisses and general uproar followed this remark, but Mr. Pierce would not give way, and his time was extended five minutes. He said that when that arch traitor, Horatio Seymour, bid the waves of Temperance be stayed, he found no readier indorser of his treason than Henry J. Raymond. He himself had once voted for Seymour, one traitor, and now they asked him to vote for another in advance. He read from The New-York Times to substantiate his charges against Mr. Raymond.

J. J. Chambers made strenuous efforts to call out Gen. Bruce, but Mr. Pierce persisted in retaining the floor.

Mr. Chambers declared that the statements in The Times were not written nor indorsed by Mr. Raymond, who the said) was a friend of Freedom and had done more than any other young man in the Whig party to bring the Whigsto their present proud position. He then read a letter from Mr. Raymond dated the 25th inst., (yesterday,) pledging himself in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The announcement was received with cheers.

Gen. Bruce then came forward and eloquently advocated the Whig ticket, and pledged the Free Democrats to do their duty in supporting it. He said they would raise a thunder which would shake southern Slavery to its very center.

would raise a thunder which would shake southern Slavery to its very center.

Christopher Morgan said that letters were in possession of the New York Anti Nebraska Committee from different candidates relating to the Saratoga Convention, whereupon

John Jay proceeded to read letters from each of the Whig candidates, all cordially indorsing the proceedings of the Saratoga Convenion.

The letters to Seymour and Bronson had not been answered, probably from lact of time since they had been sent.

The following are the lettern:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the ZZ int. In reply, I have to easy that I fully and cordially approve of and indone the resolutions passed at the Anti-Nebraska Convention held a Saratoga on the 16th of August. Respectfully our obedient servant.

To Messre JOHN JAY and W. C. BEVANT, Committee.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to eknowledge the receipt of your circular letter askins how far libud the principles and sprove the policy developed in the recolutions adopted at the same state Convention on the 18th of Angust In reply, have only to say that I approve of both to the fullest extent, and hope they may be followed by such nergetic and judicious action, both in this State and at Washingon, as will give them greatest practical effect. I am, very resectfully, your obedient servant,

To John Jay and W. C. BEYANT, Counities.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to samowings the recipit of your letter indoming the resolution passed at the late. Anti-Newska Convention held at Samooy on the 18th ult. The sentiments, principles and policy embraced in those resolutions have my unquadited assent and approal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient sevant, HENRYVITZHUGH.

To Messra. John Jay and W. C. BRYANT, Committee.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter, lime my selection to the objects and acts of the late Anti-Norsaka Consention at Serators, and desiring to know the extent of my approval of the resolutions there adopted. They meet my bearty approbation and indorsement. I can and on so ther platform then that which has for its object the verthrow of my selection and indorsement. I can and on so the platform than that which has for its object the verthrow my fellow-men. Believe me, Gentlemen, your bedieses for my fellow-men. Believe me, Gentlemen, your bediese revent.

RORWOOD BOYNE.
Te Meens. W. C. BRYANT and JONS JAY, Committe.

To Meers. W. C. BRYANT and JONE JAY, Committee.

After the foregoing letters were read Ws. H.
Burleigh addressed the Convention, and conceded